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F.

Foreign CROPS AND MARKETS



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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
OFFICE OF FOREIGN AGRICULTURAL RELATIONS
WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

L A T E N E W S

The final official estimate of the 1950-51 production of cotton in Egypt released early in June reported a crop of 1,754,000 bales (500 pounds gross weight), or slightly higher than the 1,730,000 bales given in the second estimate. The 1949-50 crop was estimated at 1,796,000 bales. Of the 1950-51 production, about 45 percent, or 781,000 bales, was long staple Zagora and Ashmouni-type cotton, while 34 percent consisted of extra long staple Karnak and Menoufi, 19 percent medium long staple Giza 30, and the remaining 2 percent was made up of Scarto (ungraded cotton). The acreage estimate remained the same at 2,050,000 acres.

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Effective on or after July 1, the Government of Tanganyika will place an export tax for a period of one year on cotton amounting to £ 4 per 100 pounds (11.2 U.S. cents a pound) on the better quality (A.R. grade) cotton and £ 2 (5.6 cents) on the second quality (B.R. grade). Members of the Trade complained about this Government action, which affected a crop of relatively minor importance in Tanganyika, and inquired whether the proceeds of the tax would be used for the benefit of the cotton industry. The Government replied that the tax was imposed because current cotton prices were abnormally high and that the income from the tax would be considered general revenue to be used at a later date at the discretion of the Legislature.

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Australia's exports of foodstuffs of animal origin declined sharply in the period, July, 1950-March, 1951, according to a recent report from the American Embassy at Canberra. This decrease resulted in a drop in total receipts amounting to \$27 million, despite a rise in prices of almost all Australian export items during the past year.

The greatest money loss was in butter, exports of which were 27.4 million pounds below the same 9 months of the preceding year, a value decrease of approximately 9 million dollars.

FOREIGN CROPS AND MARKETS

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WORLD CITRUS CROP LARGEST ON RECORD

Production

The world citrus crop from the bloom of 1950 is indicated to total 379.2 million boxes. It is the largest production on record, 12 percent higher than the 1949 crop of 339.9 million boxes and 38 percent higher than the prewar (1935-39) average of 274.0 million boxes.

The increase was largely in orange and tangerine production which was 26.8 million boxes above 1949. World orange and tangerine production in 1950 of 297.6 million boxes is the highest on record, 39 percent higher than the prewar (1935-39) average of 213.4 million boxes. The grapefruit crop of 50.3 million boxes is 9.3 million boxes larger than the 1949 output of 41.0 million boxes, and the lemon crop of 28.2 million boxes is 3.5 million boxes larger than the 24.7 million boxes in 1949. World lime production has declined and the 1950 crop of 3.1 million boxes is 338 thousand boxes less than the 1949 production of 3.5 million boxes.

In the United States, the estimated 1950 orange and tangerine crop of 117.7 million boxes is 9.2 million boxes larger than the 1949 crop of 108.5 million boxes. In Spain, orange and tangerine production increased as orchards recovered from the freeze damage of 1946. Production also increased in Italy, Algeria, and Morocco as new acreage came into bearing. Japan also made a notable recovery in production and the 1950 crop of 13.6 million boxes is 3.8 million boxes larger than the 9.8 million boxes in 1949.

Orange and tangerine production increased greatly in foreign countries which supply Western Europe with winter oranges and tangerines. The combined 1950 production in the major supplying countries, including Italy, Spain, Israel, Algeria, and Morocco, is estimated at 66.3 million boxes in 1950, larger by 17.7 million boxes or 36 percent than the 48.6 million-box 1949 production for these important producing areas.

Orange and tangerine production decreased in the 2 countries which are the major foreign producers of summer oranges for international trade. Combined 1950 orange and tangerine production in Brazil and the Union of South Africa was 37.4 million boxes, 4.6 million boxes less than the total of 42.0 million boxes produced in these countries in 1949.

(Accompanying tables on the following pages; text continued on Page 736).

**CITRUS FRUIT: Production in specified countries,
averages 1935-39/1940-44, annual 1947-50**

ORANGES, including tangerines

Continent and country	Average		1947	1948	1949	1950 1/
	1935-39	1940-44				
	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	<u>boxes</u>	<u>boxes</u>	<u>boxes</u>	<u>boxes</u>	<u>boxes</u>	<u>boxes</u>
NORTH AMERICA						
Costa Rica.....	6:	22:	30:	30:	30:	30
Mexico.....	4,761:	7,719:	10,866:	12,605:	12,950:	11,000
United States.....	67,034:	95,977:	114,510:	104,120:	108,465:	117,650
Cuba.....	1,050:	1,170:	1,200:	1,250:	1,250:	1,500
Dominican Republic.....	401:	465:	425:	707:	1,250:	1,500
Jamaica.....	435:	485:	760:	763:	900:	1,000
Puerto Rico.....	807:	500:	780:	678:	1,000:	1,000
Trinidad and Tobago.....	55:	70:	131:	81:	146:	150
Total.....	74,549:	106,408:	128,702:	120,234:	125,991:	133,830
EUROPE						
Aegean Islands.....	53:	40:	40:	40:	40:	40
France.....	37:	20:	38:	66:	115:	120
Greece.....	1,470:	1,500:	1,714:	2,223:	2,717:	2,816
Italy.....	11,701:	11,186:	12,095:	12,858:	10,773:	18,198
Spain.....	24,167:	27,263:	23,733:	22,818:	21,585:	30,559
Total.....	37,428:	40,009:	37,620:	38,005:	35,230:	51,733
ASIA						
Cyprus.....	441:	329:	442:	554:	437:	625
Iran.....	504: 2/	1,358:	1,827:	1,921:	1,260:	1,417
Lebanon.....	3/ 1,093: 3/	1,274:	1,650:	1,020:	1,052:	1,225
Israel (Palestine).....	8,652:	7,494:	13,000: 4/	6,300: 4/	5,020: 4/	4,600
Syria.....	5/ :	5/ :	81:	75:	75:	90
Turkey.....	1,011:	980:	1,225:	1,009:	1,499:	997
Japan.....	15,895:	17,893:	6,496:	9,126:	9,800:	13,575
Formosa.....	897:	963:	902:	929:	900:	900
Philippine Islands.....	195:	300:	296:	301:	300:	300
Total.....	28,688:	30,591:	25,919:	21,235:	20,343:	23,729
SOUTH AMERICA						
Argentina.....	9,212:	13,752:	11,200:	12,400:	11,550:	12,000
Bolivia.....	3,000:	3,000:	3,100:	3,300:	3,500:	3,700
Brazil.....	34,466:	32,606:	34,825:	35,138:	35,674:	31,600
Chile.....	250:	340:	800:	900:	850:	875
Ecuador.....	582:	412:	227:	188:	200:	200
Paraguay.....	5,000:	7,019:	6,500:	8,360:	5,790:	4,100
Peru.....	1,000:	1,000:	1,154:	1,400:	1,500:	1,600
Surinam.....	20:	33:	92:	310:	300:	350
Uruguay.....	1,300:	1,300:	1,116:	1,200:	1,200:	1,200
Total.....	54,830:	59,462:	59,014:	63,196:	60,564:	55,625

Continued---

CITRUS FRUIT: Production in specified countries,
averages 1935-39/1940-44, annual 1947-50

ORANGES, including tangerines

Concluded---

Continent and country	Average		1947	1948	1949	1950 1/
	1935-39	1940-44				
	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	boxes	boxes	boxes	boxes	boxes	boxes
AFRICA						
Algeria.....	3,168:	3,575:	3,716:	6,829:	6,726:	8,091
British East Africa.....	100:	130:	150:	150:	150:	150
Egypt.....	6,373:	7,135:	7,427:	6,370:	6,130:	8,773
French Morocco.....	927:	1,250:	2,698:	3,653:	4,535:	4,878
Mozambique.....	100:	148:	155:	165:	170:	175
Northern Rhodesia.....	9:	11:	13:	13:	13:	13
Southern Rhodesia.....	196:	192:	289:	266:	275:	275
Tunisia.....	239:	409:	652:	573:	939:	1,024
Union of South Africa.....	4,000:	5,918:	5,607:	5,863:	6,279:	5,792
Total.....	15,112:	18,768:	20,707:	23,882:	25,217:	29,171
OCEANIA						
Australia.....	2,735:	2,584:	3,636:	3,206:	3,409:	3,500
New Zealand.....	23:	17:	8:	12:	10:	12
Total.....	2,758:	2,601:	3,644:	3,218:	3,419:	3,512
World total.....	213,365:	257,839:	275,606:	269,770:	270,764:	297,600

GRAPEFRUIT

NORTH AMERICA						
United States.....	31,787:	48,379:	61,630:	45,530:	36,500:	45,870
Cuba.....	375:	244:	130:	150:	170:	190
Jamaica.....	213:	226:	290:	421:	436:	500
Puerto Rico.....	448:	500:	525:	525:	525:	525
Trinidad and Tobago.....	174:	178:	587:	194:	579:	600
Total.....	32,997:	49,527:	63,162:	46,820:	38,210:	47,685
ASIA						
Cyprus.....	44:	50:	159:	146:	159:	90
Israel (Palestine).....	1,445:	608:	1,500:4/	1,068:4/	1,100:4/	1,050
Philippines, Republic of.....	170:	250:	278:	291:	300:	300
Total.....	1,659:	908:	1,937:	1,505:	1,559:	1,440
SOUTH AMERICA						
Argentina.....	2/ 48:	130:	190:	180:	170:	185
Surinam.....	10:	10:	16:	100:	70:	100
Total.....	58:	140:	206:	280:	240:	285

Continued ---

CITRUS FRUIT: Production in specified countries,
averages 1935-39/1940-44, annual 1947-50

GRAPEFRUIT

Concluded---

Continent and country	Average		1947	1948	1949	1950 1/
	1935-39	1940-44				
	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	boxes	boxes	boxes	boxes	boxes	boxes
<u>AFRICA</u>						
Algeria.....	2/ 9:	14:	26:	24:	29:	14
French Morocco.....	10:	14:	29:	55:	83:	53
Southern Rhodesia.....	3:	4:	6:	4:	8:	8
Union of South Africa.....	495:	835:	693:	724:	776:	716
Total.....	517:	867:	754:	807:	896:	791
<u>OCEANIA</u>						
New Zealand.....	15:	25:	66:	69:	76:	78
World total.....	35,246:	51,467:	66,125:	49,481:	40,981:	50,279

LEMONS

<u>NORTH AMERICA</u>						
United States.....	9,552:	13,487:	12,870:	10,010:	11,360:	13,000
<u>EUROPE</u>						
Aegean Islands.....	9:	9:	10:	10:	10:	10
France.....	7:	4:	5:	6:	6:	5
Greece.....	446:	450:	635:	815:	911:	864
Italy.....	9,637:	8,767:	8,137:	7,386:	6,811:	8,408
Spain.....	1,445:	1,339:	1,339:	812:	870:	1,244
Total.....	11,544:	10,569:	10,126:	9,029:	8,608:	10,531
<u>ASIA</u>						
Cyprus.....	52:	41:	60:	76:	64:	111
Lebanon.....	3/ 464:	3/ 399:	580:	348:	290:	363
Israel (Palestine).....	88:	120:	500: 4/	250: 4/	130: 4/	100
Syria.....	5/ :	5/ :	10:	10:	10:	12
Turkey.....	74:	120:	314:	242:	184:	64
Total.....	678:	680:	1,464:	926:	678:	650
<u>SOUTH AMERICA</u>						
Argentina.....	371:	1,130:	1,350:	1,400:	1,440:	1,500
Chile.....	250:	349:	1,146:	1,167:	1,146:	1,167
Surinam.....	2:	3:	15:	28:	30:	30
Total.....	623:	1,482:	2,511:	2,595:	2,616:	2,697

Continued---

CITRUS FRUIT: Production in specified countries,
averages 1935-39/1940-44, annual 1947-50

LEMONS

Concluded--

Continent and country	Average		1947	1948	1949	1950 1/
	1935-39	1940-44				
	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	boxes	boxes	boxes	boxes	boxes	boxes
AFRICA						
Algeria.....	102:	93:	92:	159:	186:	75
Egypt.....	81:	112:	150:	150:	150:	150
French Morocco.....	18:	24:	51:	58:	87:	93
Southern Rhodesia.....	3:	4:	5:	3:	6:	6
Tunisia.....	50:	138:	145:	160:	203:	203
Union of South Africa.....	142:	206:	182:	191:	204:	188
Total.....	396:	577:	625:	721:	836:	715
OCEANIA						
Australia.....	302:	339:	408:	380:	477:	500
New Zealand.....	65:	55:	90:	74:	77:	73
Total.....	367:	394:	498:	454:	554:	573
World total.....	23,160:	27,189:	28,094:	23,735:	24,652:	28,166

LIMES

NORTH AMERICA						
Mexico.....	652:	1,083:	1,684:	1,751:	1,791:	1,433
United States.....	63:	169:	170:	200:	260:	280
Dominica.....	87:	216:	210:	210:	210:	210
Grenada.....	5:	8:	20:	20:	20:	20
Jamaica.....	17:	30:	60:	60:	65:	65
Montserrat.....	19:	15:	17:	17:	20:	20
St. Lucia.....	62:	33:	25:	25:	25:	25
Trinidad and Tobago.....	24:	75:	120:	110:	100:	100
Total.....	929:	1,629:	2,306:	2,393:	2,491:	2,153
SOUTH AMERICA						
British Guiana.....	16:	16:	55:	55:	60:	60
AFRICA						
Egypt.....	1,194:	1,248:	910:	775:	800:	800
Gold Coast.....	126:	104:	92:	100:	100:	100
Total.....	1,320:	1,352:	1,002:	875:	900:	900
World total.....	2,265:	2,997:	3,363:	3,323:	3,451:	3,113

RECAPITULATION

Oranges.....	213,365:	257,839:	275,606:	269,770:	270,764:	297,600
Grapefruit.....	35,246:	51,467:	66,125:	49,481:	40,981:	50,279
Lemons.....	23,160:	27,189:	28,094:	23,735:	24,652:	28,166
Limes.....	2,265:	2,997:	3,363:	3,323:	3,451:	3,113
Total.....	274,036:	339,492:	373,188:	346,309:	339,848:	379,158

1/ Preliminary. 2/ Less than 5 years. 3/ Includes Syria. 4/ Production in Israel only; representing 90 percent of total Palestine acreage. 5/ Included in Lebanon.

Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations. Prepared or estimated on the basis of official statistics of foreign governments, reports of U.S. Foreign Service officers, results of office research and other information. Production estimates relate to the crop from bloom of year shown. Harvesting in Northern Hemisphere countries begins about November and in Southern Hemisphere about February of the following year. Production in foreign countries converted to boxes of the following weights: Oranges, 70 pounds; grapefruit and limes, 80 pounds; lemons, 76 pounds.

ORANGES

Continent and country	Averages				1947				1948				1949				1950			
	1935-39		1940-44		Exports		Imports		Exports		Imports		Exports		Imports		Exports		Imports	
	Exports	Imports	Exports	Imports	Exports	Imports	Exports	Imports	Exports	Imports	Exports	Imports	Exports	Imports	Exports	Imports	Exports	Imports	Exports	Imports
	1,000 boxes	1,000 boxes	1,000 boxes	1,000 boxes	1,000 boxes	1,000 boxes	1,000 boxes	1,000 boxes	1,000 boxes	1,000 boxes	1,000 boxes	1,000 boxes	1,000 boxes	1,000 boxes	1,000 boxes	1,000 boxes	1,000 boxes	1,000 boxes	1,000 boxes	1,000 boxes
NORTH AMERICA																				
British Honduras.....	1:	0:	2:	0:	3:	0:	2:	0:	2:	0:	99:	0:	250:	0:	4,387:	0:	4,457:	0:	4,457:	0:
Canada.....	0:	2,981:	0:	4,623:	0:	5,607:	0:	5,047:	0:	4:	0:	0:	1:	0:	0:	0:	0:	0:	0:	0:
Costa Rica.....	6:	0:	17:	0:	3:	0:	0:	0:	0:	0:	139:	0:	854:	0:	14:	0:	0:	0:	0:	0:
Honduras.....	17:	0:	4:	0:	4:	1:	154:	31:	154:	31:	0:	0:	0:	0:	0:	0:	0:	0:	0:	0:
Mexico.....	1:	1/	20:	1/	35:	1/	31:	1/	36:	1/	0:	0:	0:	0:	0:	0:	0:	0:	0:	0:
Newfoundland and Labrador...	-	24:	-	32:	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Panama Canal Zone.....	-	10:	-	32:	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
United States.....	5,310:	39:	4,890:	3:	8,231:	1/	6,369:	1:	4,705:	1/	4,914:	145	4,914:	145	4,914:	145	4,914:	145	4,914:	145
United States 2/.....	200:	-	288:	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bahamas.....	-	7:	-	5:	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Curacao.....	-	45:	-	109:	-	64:	-	76:	-	78:	-	66	-	66	-	66	-	66	-	66
Dominican Republic.....	27:	-	35:	-	46:	-	57:	-	62:	-	55:	-	55:	-	55:	-	55:	-	55:	-
Dominica.....	11:	-	10:	-	9:	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Haiti.....	6:	-	3:	-	6:	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Jamaica.....	275:	-	75:	-	80:	-	119:	-	145:	-	145:	-	145:	-	145:	-	145:	-	145:	-
Trinidad and Tobago.....	18:	-	9:	-	26:	-	69:	-	22:	-	50:	-	50:	-	50:	-	50:	-	50:	-
Total.....	5,872:	3,106:	5,323:	4,807:	8,408:	5,702:	6,774:	5,160:	5,173:	4,479:	6,124:	4,668	6,124:	4,668	6,124:	4,668	6,124:	4,668	6,124:	4,668
EUROPE																				
Austria.....	-	539:	3/	0:	-	57:	-	167:	-	0:	570:	218	570:	218	570:	218	570:	218	570:	218
Belgium.....	0:	2,293:	362:	23:	0:	4,124:	-	3,128:	-	0:	2,677:	3,007	2,677:	3,007	2,677:	3,007	2,677:	3,007	2,677:	3,007
Bulgaria.....	-	39:	-	23:	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Czechoslovakia.....	-	749:	-	253:	-	512:	-	451:	-	-	1,585:	170	1,585:	170	1,585:	170	1,585:	170	1,585:	170
Denmark.....	-	302:	-	103:	-	1:	-	131:	-	-	552:	569	552:	569	552:	569	552:	569	552:	569
Finland.....	-	229:	-	32:	-	1:	-	186:	-	-	186:	-	186:	-	186:	-	186:	-	186:	-
France.....	31:	6,874:	27:	32:	1/	3,255:	4:	7,584:	69:	52:	12,386:	853:	12,386:	853:	12,386:	853:	12,386:	853:	12,386:	853:
Germany 4/.....	0:	5,434:	0:	4,731:	0:	0:	0:	0:	0:	0:	2,672:	7,708	2,672:	7,708	2,672:	7,708	2,672:	7,708	2,672:	7,708
Greece.....	268:	-	67:	-	36:	-	33:	-	96:	-	73:	-	73:	-	73:	-	73:	-	73:	-
Hungary.....	-	445:	-	309:	-	6:	-	6:	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Iceland.....	-	4:	-	3:	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ireland.....	0:	531:	0:	112:	0:	758:	-	566:	0:	0:	501:	466	501:	466	501:	466	501:	466	501:	466
Italy.....	4,261:	-	4,538:	-	3,470:	-	4,405:	-	5,615:	-	6,106:	-	6,106:	-	6,106:	-	6,106:	-	6,106:	-
Malta.....	-	47:	-	24:	-	149:	-	130:	-	-	121:	-	121:	-	121:	-	121:	-	121:	-
Netherlands.....	3:	2,530:	1/	532:	-	1,288:	-	1,110:	1:	1,455:	5:	1,920	1,455:	5:	1,920	1,455:	5:	1,920	1,455:	5:
Norway.....	-	759:	-	113:	-	618:	-	265:	-	-	308:	475	308:	475	308:	475	308:	475	308:	475
Poland.....	-	703:	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Portugal.....	4:	-	1:	-	1:	-	1:	-	1:	-	1:	-	1:	-	1:	-	1:	-	1:	-
Rumania.....	-	262:	-	91:	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Spain.....	19,614:	-	8,317:	-	5,468:	-	8,637:	-	13,420:	-	15,000:	-	15,000:	-	15,000:	-	15,000:	-	15,000:	-
Sweden.....	5:	1,223:	1/	723:	1:	2,166:	1/	1,394:	0:	0:	1,989:	2,352	1,989:	2,352	1,989:	2,352	1,989:	2,352	1,989:	2,352
Switzerland.....	1/	816:	1/	571:	1:	1,295:	5:	1,563:	7:	7:	1,496:	1,568	1,496:	1,568	1,496:	1,568	1,496:	1,568	1,496:	1,568
United Kingdom 5/.....	-	16,754:	-	5,158:	0:	13,109:	0:	14,627:	0:	0:	9,689:	10,773	9,689:	10,773	9,689:	10,773	9,689:	10,773	9,689:	10,773
Yugoslavia.....	-	202:	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
U.S.S.R.	-	314:	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total.....	24,186:	41,049:	12,950:	15,674:	8,977:	27,329:	13,085:	31,177:	19,209:	36,187:	22,039:	42,846	36,187:	22,039:	42,846	36,187:	22,039:	42,846	36,187:	22,039:

CITRUS FRUIT: International trade, averages 1935-39 and 1940-44, annual 1947-50

GRAPEFRUIT

Continent and country	Averages 1940-44				1947				1948				1949				1950			
	Exports	Imports	Exports	Imports	Exports	Imports	Exports	Imports	Exports	Imports	Exports	Imports	Exports	Imports	Exports	Imports	Exports	Imports	Exports	Imports
	1,000 boxes	1,000 boxes	1,000 boxes	1,000 boxes	1,000 boxes	1,000 boxes	1,000 boxes	1,000 boxes	1,000 boxes	1,000 boxes	1,000 boxes	1,000 boxes	1,000 boxes	1,000 boxes	1,000 boxes	1,000 boxes	1,000 boxes	1,000 boxes	1,000 boxes	1,000 boxes
NORTH AMERICA																				
British Honduras.....	37:	-	14:	-	902:	-	1:	-	1,552:	-	1:	-	86:	-	31:	-	-	-	-	-
Canada.....	-	649:	-	18:	-	13:	-	1,797:	-	34:	-	1,367:	-	37:	-	-	-	-	-	-
Honduras.....	62:	-	18:	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
United States.....	992:	74:	968:	85:	2,430:	75:	43:	100:	1,572:	100:	1,211:	60	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
United States 2/.....	19:	-	28:	-	37:	-	1:	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
United States 14/.....	-	226:	-	37:	-	81:	-	42:	-	91:	-	71:	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cuba.....	139:	-	91:	-	-	7:	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dominica.....	5:	-	13:	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Jamaica.....	145:	-	37:	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Puerto Rico 12/.....	226:	-	37:	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Trinidad and Tobago.....	483:	-	33:	-	91:	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total.....	1,673:	949:	1,207:	1,024:	2,722:	1,628:	2,578:	1,840:	2,034:	1,467:	1,638:	1,187	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
EUROPE																				
Belgium.....	-	195:	-	43:	-	322:	-	182:	-	-	-	183:	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Czechoslovakia.....	-	16:	-	-	-	30:	-	22:	-	-	-	16:	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Denmark.....	-	11:	-	1:	-	0:	-	0:	-	-	-	32:	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
France.....	-	151:	-	9:	-	6:	-	41:	-	-	-	51:	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Germany 4/.....	-	68:	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	18:	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ireland.....	-	38:	-	3:	-	15:	-	10:	-	-	-	20:	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Netherlands.....	-	64:	-	9:	-	27:	-	32:	-	-	-	37:	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sweden.....	-	41:	-	7:	-	69:	-	47:	-	-	-	52:	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
United Kingdom.....	-	1,692:	-	168:	-	2,032:	-	1,419:	-	-	-	1,504:	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total.....	-	2,276:	-	240:	-	2,502:	-	1,753:	-	-	-	1,913:	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
ASIA																				
Cyprus.....	10:	-	6:	-	-	145:	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Israel (Palestine).....	1,409:	-	206:	-	1,267:	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Syria and Lebanon.....	-	18:	-	16:	-	2:	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Philippines, Rep. of.....	-	13:	-	8:	-	4:	-	13:	-	-	-	10:	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total.....	1,419:	31:	212:	24:	1,412:	6:	991:	13:	953:	10:	930:	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
SOUTH AMERICA																				
Brazil.....	150:	-	3:	-	17:	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Paraguay.....	5:	-	1:	-	17:	-	19:	-	60:	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total.....	155:	-	4:	-	34:	-	19:	-	60:	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
AFRICA																				
Algeria.....	95:	-	107:	-	23:	-	35:	-	17:	-	34:	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Egypt.....	-	4:	-	14:	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Union of South Africa.....	362:	-	54:	-	349:	-	430:	-	458:	-	447:	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total.....	457:	4:	161:	14:	372:	-	465:	-	475:	-	481:	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
OCEANIA																				
Australia 10/.....	3:	14:	2:	4:	7:	28:	3:	2:	3:	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Hawaii 12/.....	-	19:	-	28:	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
New Zealand.....	-	7:	-	3:	-	3:	-	8:	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total.....	3:	40:	2:	35:	7:	38:	3:	10:	3:	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
World total.....	2,797:	3,300:	1,286:	1,237:	4,547:	4,174:	4,056:	3,616:	3,525:	3,390:	3,099:	2,067	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

CITRUS FRUIT: International trade, averages 1935-39 and 1940-44, annual 1947-50

LEMONS

Continent and country	Averages				1947		1948		1949		1950	
	Imports	Exports	Imports	Exports	Imports	Exports	Imports	Exports	Imports	Exports	Imports	Exports
	1,000 boxes	1,000 boxes	1,000 boxes	1,000 boxes	1,000 boxes	1,000 boxes	1,000 boxes	1,000 boxes	1,000 boxes	1,000 boxes	1,000 boxes	1,000 boxes
NORTH AMERICA												
Canada.....	384:	-	442:	-	483:	-	511:	-	466:	-	414:	-
United States.....	603:	33:	495:	1/	489:	5:	125:	61:	119:	177:	317:	155:
United States 2/.....	19:	2/	2/	-	19:	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total.....	622:	417:	519:	442:	508:	488:	125:	572:	119:	642:	317:	569:
EUROPE												
Austria.....	-	251:	-	-	-	64:	-	-	-	287:	-	230:
Belgium.....	-	168:	-	55:	-	300:	-	224:	-	289:	-	260:
Bulgaria.....	-	31:	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3:	-	-
Czechoslovakia.....	-	415:	-	203:	-	435:	-	402:	-	286:	-	143:
Denmark.....	-	84:	-	58:	-	154:	-	182:	-	145:	-	111:
Finland.....	-	15:	-	13:	-	9:	-	22:	-	22:	-	-
France.....	1/	744:	1/	203:	1/	501:	1:	992:	1:	1,177:	95:	1,065:
Germany 4/.....	-	1,975:	-	2,302:	-	12:	-	234:	-	1,315:	-	1,737:
Hungary.....	-	174:	-	173:	-	93:	-	47:	-	-	-	-
Ireland.....	-	41:	-	15:	-	16:	-	23:	-	18:	-	25:
Italy.....	5,999:	-	4,202:	-	2,591:	-	4,062:	-	5,130:	-	4,997:	-
Latvia.....	-	24:	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lithuania.....	-	12:	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Netherlands.....	-	161:	-	84:	-	117:	-	46:	-	88:	-	147:
Poland.....	-	307:	-	-	-	29:	-	71:	-	-	-	-
Rumania.....	-	168:	-	104:	-	5:	-	2:	-	11:	-	-
Spain.....	762:	-	373:	-	177:	-	485:	-	634:	-	500:	-
Sweden.....	-	66:	-	56:	-	109:	-	150:	-	137:	-	124:
Switzerland.....	1:	320:	1/	172:	1/	370:	1:	394:	3:	441:	1/	491:
United Kingdom.....	-	1,674:	-	247:	-	843:	7:	1,336:	-	954:	-	908:
Yugoslavia.....	-	128:	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5:	-	-
U. S. S. R.	-	150:	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total.....	6,722:	6,909:	4,575:	3,816:	2,763:	1,007:	4,549:	4,432:	5,763:	5,178:	5,592:	5,241:
ASIA												
Cyprus.....	33:	-	2:	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Israel (Palestine).....	86:	-	17:	-	20:	-	4:	-	41:	-	-	-
Syria and Lebanon.....	275:	-	23:	-	478:	-	5:	-	19:	-	25:	-
Turkey.....	-	31:	-	21:	-	29:	33:	-	11:	-	-	-
China.....	-	5:	-	3:	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Philippines, Rep. of.....	-	6:	-	5:	-	1:	-	4:	-	4:	-	2:
Total.....	394:	93:	42:	30:	514:	30:	42:	4:	71:	4:	25:	2:
SOUTH AMERICA												
Argentina.....	-	37:	-	10:	-	8:	-	-	-	-	-	-
AFRICA												
Algeria.....	18:	-	19:	-	37:	-	124:	-	105:	-	151:	-
Union of South Africa.....	40:	-	1:	-	6:	-	-	-	39:	-	-	-
Total.....	58:	-	20:	-	43:	-	124:	-	144:	-	151:	-
OCEANIA												
Australia 10/.....	11:	-	4:	-	15:	-	15:	-	39:	-	59:	-
Hawaii 12/.....	-	19:	-	24:	-	19:	-	-	-	-	-	-
New Zealand.....	-	9:	-	6:	-	1:	-	11:	-	-	-	-
Total.....	11:	28:	4:	20:	15:	20:	15:	11:	39:	-	59:	-
Total.....	7,807:	7,483:	5,160:	4,228:	2,648:	3,455:	4,855:	5,019:	6,141:	5,875:	6,144:	5,910:

1/ Less than 500 boxes. 2/ Trade with Hawaii. 3/ Included with Germany. 4/ All Germany prior to 1948. 5/ Net trade. 6/ Exports to Korea. 7/ Years 1925-44, exports to Japan. 8/ Imports from Japan. 9/ Not available. 10/ Year beginning July 1. 11/ Trade with New Zealand. 12/ Trade with United States. 13/ Trade with Cook Islands. 14/ Trade with Puerto Rico.

Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations. Prepared or estimated on the basis of official statistics of foreign governments, reports of U.S. Foreign Service officers, results of office research and other information.

Cool weather reduced Morocco's 1950 orange and tangerine crop and freezes in December 1950 and January 1951 damaged trees and reduced production in Mexico and Texas.

The estimate of the 1950 Italian lemon crop has been revised by the Italian Government to 8.4 million boxes, 1.5 million boxes larger than the January 1951 estimate of 6.9 million boxes. There is considerable doubt among trade and other sources in the area that the revised estimate is a better statement of actual production than was the earlier figure.

International trade

Principal orange and tangerine exporting countries report 1950 exports of 48.7 million boxes, 6.2 million boxes more than the 1949 exports of 42.5 million boxes.

Orange and tangerine imports into Continental Western Europe in 1950 were the highest in the postwar period. Total imports of Belgium, Denmark, France, Germany, Netherlands, Norway, Sweden, and Switzerland in 1950 were 31.2 million boxes, which was 7.7 million boxes larger than the 23.5 million boxes imported in 1949, and more important, 11.0 million boxes larger than the prewar (1935-39) average of 20.2 million boxes.

Contrary to the situation in Continental Western Europe, orange and tangerine imports into the United Kingdom and Ireland in 1950 were only 11.2 million boxes, 6.0 million boxes less than the prewar (1935-39) average of 17.3 million boxes.

Western Germany in 1950 imported more oranges and tangerines than all Germany in the prewar years. France, Sweden, Belgium and Switzerland have all made notable postwar increases in the import of oranges and tangerines.

Imports of oranges and tangerines into Canada, which come primarily from the United States, increased slightly in 1950 to 4.5 million boxes which was 1.5 million boxes larger than the prewar (1935-39) average of 3.0 million boxes. Imports of grapefruit and lemons declined slightly from 1949.

This is one of a series of regularly scheduled reports in world agricultural production approved by the Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations Committee on Foreign Crop and Livestock Statistics. It is based in part upon U.S. Foreign Service reports.

WORLD OUTPUT OF DAIRY PRODUCTS, FIRST QUARTER, 1951 1/

Over-all factory production of dairy products in the major producing countries decreased slightly in the first quarter of 1951, as compared with the same quarter of 1950. Unfavorable weather in many of the important dairy countries caused a serious decline in milk production, thus curtailing the quantity of milk available for utilization in manufacture. The necessity of meeting demands for fluid milk consumption was also a factor in limiting manufacturing supplies.

Butter production in factories continued to decline in most countries in the first quarter of 1951. In the Southern Hemisphere, an increase of 16 percent occurred in New Zealand where mild conditions prevailed throughout most of the quarter. Output in Australia declined in this period, due to the dry, hot weather experienced in the larger producing States.

Several European countries again reported increases in butter production, the most notable gains being made in Switzerland and in Western Germany. Production in the Netherlands, the United Kingdom and in Ireland dropped below last year's levels, largely the result of lower supplies of milk available for manufacturing purposes.

In Canada and the United States, decreased milk production and continued high fluid milk consumption substantially reduced the quantity of milk for butter production, output of which declined 18 percent in the former country and 19 percent in the latter.

Cheese production in the first quarter of 1951 declined generally, compared with a year ago. A slight gain in output was recorded in New Zealand, but in Australia, production was only 93 percent of comparable 1950. In Denmark, cheese production increased considerably in the period under review, due to the tendency to use more milk for cheese instead of butter. This practice was brought about by the difficulty in reaching an agreement with the United Kingdom regarding the butter price. The larger cheese output in the Netherlands in the January-March quarter is attributed to the favorable market for this commodity. Production in Switzerland was down about 16 percent, reflecting the diversion of large quantities of milk to butter manufacture.

In the United Kingdom, cheese continued to receive priority in allocation of the available supplies of manufacturing milk. Nevertheless, in the opening quarter of 1951, the quantity of milk diverted to cheese was 20 percent below a year ago resulting in a comparable decrease in cheese production. In Canada, where both cheese factories and concentrated milk plants competed for Canada's reduced milk supply, cheese production was down 8 percent for the quarter. Increased demands by fluid outlets in the United States were responsible in part for the decline in cheese output of the first quarter.

1/ A more extensive statement will be published soon as a Foreign Agriculture Circular, obtainable from the Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations, U.S. Department of Agriculture, Washington 25, D. C.

DAIRY PRODUCTS: Factory output in principal producing and exporting countries, first quarter (calendar) 1951, with comparisons

Country and product	Average 1934-38	Total 1950	1950				1951 1st quarter	1951 1,000 pounds	Percent
			1st quarter	2nd quarter	3rd quarter	4th quarter			
	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds			
Butter									
Canada.....	248,119	261,606	30,851	88,228	98,139	44,388	25,290	82	
United States.....	1,673,328	1,396,685	322,610	452,480	374,755	246,840	261,645	81	
Belgium.....	46,179	73,473	12,873	21,834	22,066	16,700	-	-	
Denmark.....	400,660	395,946	79,587	116,622	111,774	87,963	81,129	102	
France.....	444,888	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Germany, Western.....	560,000	570,710	109,364	161,363	168,198	131,785	116,204	106	
Ireland.....	89,400	82,672	5,071	27,998	36,155	13,448	3,326	66	
Netherlands.....	201,000	205,497	35,150	71,092	61,105	38,150	32,045	91	
Norway.....	24,930	25,472	4,757	9,721	7,701	3,293	-	-	
Sweden.....	151,309	239,420	50,081	68,865	70,324	50,150	50,044	100	
Switzerland 3/.....	57,760	44,501	7,141	11,166	13,806	9,388	9,034	126	
United Kingdom.....	44,200	36,601	7,840	19,085	7,392	2,284	3,226	41	
Argentina.....	65,742	112,360	22,579	24,270	21,860	43,651	-	-	
Union of South Africa.....	27,725	59,715	17,956	13,486	12,180	16,093	-	-	
Australia.....	437,032	378,886	105,816	62,273	72,202	138,595	99,964	94	
New Zealand - total.....	366,049	372,361	107,489	27,911	71,082	165,879	124,481	116	
Export gradings.....	314,753	309,682	97,099	18,574	55,825	138,184	119,439	123	
Cheese									
Canada.....	114,699	96,306	5,181	34,111	41,772	15,242	4,787	92	
United States.....	643,234	1,170,465	247,600	386,550	321,325	214,990	230,885	93	
Denmark.....	68,820	129,630	26,896	35,715	37,258	29,761	34,833	130	
France 10/.....	363,098	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Italy 10/.....	523,518	575,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Netherlands.....	200,000	235,510	32,403	77,356	80,263	45,488	36,458	112	
Norway.....	39,067	56,175	12,841	20,109	14,243	8,982	-	-	
Sweden.....	71,269	113,537	28,346	35,600	28,614	20,977	29,101	103	
Switzerland.....	111,729	114,106	15,308	35,549	41,190	22,059	12,926	84	
United Kingdom 2/.....	109,000	123,873	28,538	46,637	35,930	12,768	23,110	81	
Argentina.....	67,873	226,018	53,488	49,394	47,518	75,618	-	-	
Union of South Africa.....	10,195	20,567	5,092	4,211	5,012	6,252	-	-	
Australia.....	49,111	103,687	23,753	12,227	21,937	45,770	22,149	93	
New Zealand - total.....	201,272	239,594	73,709	25,715	36,998	103,172	76,821	104	
Export gradings.....	194,175	224,395	77,419	32,602	21,320	93,054	81,570	105	

DAIRY PRODUCTS: Factory output in principal producing and exporting countries, first quarter (calendar) 1951, with comparisons

Country and product	Average 1934-38	Total 1950	1950				1951 1st quarter	Percent
			1st quarter	2nd quarter	3rd quarter	4th quarter		
	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	
Canned milk								
Canada ^{11/}	92,377	288,174	37,760	98,701	102,079	49,634	44,059	117
United States ^{11/}	2,469,535	4,001,440	815,085	1,303,625	1,144,585	738,145	857,230	105
Cuba	32,564	49,728	7,644	9,408	20,286	12,390	-	-
Denmark	40,785	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
France	28,953	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Netherlands	304,896	379,506	73,058	105,016	115,585	85,847	83,281	114
Switzerland	14,198	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
United Kingdom	378,560	289,766	68,992	172,390	33,510	14,874	33,130	48
Australia	41,894	143,926	37,077	22,377	29,163	55,309	35,279	95
New Zealand	11,273	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dried milk ^{13/}								
Canada	23,488	68,210	10,873	23,879	21,685	11,773	7,858	72
United States	203,555	975,020	245,590	364,410	228,120	136,900	175,645	72
Belgium	5,500	9,397	1,398	3,954	2,971	1,074	1,764	126
Denmark	2,205	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
France	7,685	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Netherlands	56,438	91,134	14,928	46,931	23,620	5,655	10,216	68
Sweden	1,351	18,960	4,244	4,976	6,418	3,322	5,690	134
Switzerland	2,381	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
United Kingdom	33,600	83,507	19,174	42,739	15,680	5,914	10,016	52
Australia	16,971	74,415	26,692	12,803	17,412	35,337	19,344	72
New Zealand	17,429	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

^{11/} Revised. ^{2/} Total production is estimated at 165,345,000 pounds in 1950. ^{3/} Total production. ^{4/} Less than a 5-year average.

^{5/} Average for years 1935-38. ^{6/} Estimated. ^{7/} Production year beginning July 1. ^{8/} Production year beginning April 1. ^{9/} Marketing year beginning August 1. ^{10/} Total cheese, and includes cheese made from the milk of sheep and goats. ^{11/} Both bulk and case goods. ^{12/} For 1937 only. ^{13/} Total dried-whole and dried-skim milk for human consumption. ^{14/} Includes infants' foods, health beverages, etc. ^{15/} Production of dried-whole and dried-skim milk was 62,631,000 pounds in 1950. ^{16/} For 1938 only.

Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations. Prepared or estimated from official statistics, U.S. Foreign Service Reports, and other information.-June 25, 1951.

Canned milk production for the opening quarter of 1951 has been reported by only 5 countries. Output in the Netherlands continued to rise, encouraged by the strong export demand. Production in the United Kingdom was severely reduced, reflecting the lower milk production and the smaller supplies available for manufacturing. In both Canada and the United States, total canned milk output increased substantially, due to the larger volume of evaporated milk produced during the quarter.

Dried milk production showed a marked decline in all major producing countries in the first quarter. With foreign demand for Netherlands cheese and canned milk continuing high, less milk was available for other manufactured dairy products, and output of dried milk was only 68 percent of the corresponding quarter of 1950. Production in the United Kingdom continued to decline. Reduced milk supplies in Canada and the United States resulted in a 28 percent decrease in dried milk output in those countries.

Prospects for milk production in the Southern Hemisphere for the remainder of the season are generally good, although dry conditions have been experienced in some of the important dairy districts of both Australia and New Zealand.

In many European countries, among them Western Germany and the Netherlands, as well as Ireland and the United Kingdom, the extended cool weather and late improvement of pasture land postponed this year's seasonal increase in milk production by some weeks. In Denmark, the outlook for dairy production is very favorable.

In Canada, the much better-than-normal condition of pastures that existed this spring is expected to continue into the summer months. The feed supply is excellent. Milk production in the United States will not be much below the 120.6 billion pounds produced in 1950, particularly if pastures improve from May 1 level and are average or better this season.--
By Regina M. Murray, based in part upon U.S. Foreign Service reports.

U.S. FOREIGN TRADE IN AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS DURING APRIL 1951 1/

United States agricultural exports in April 1951, the tenth month of fiscal year 1950-51, reached \$420,039,000 in value, the highest level of the current marketing year. During the same month last year agricultural exports were valued at only \$228,332,000. The country's exports of all commodities, agricultural as well as nonagricultural, were valued at \$1,354,976,000 during the month under review against \$793,160,000 in April 1950. Agricultural products constituted 31 percent of the total compared with 29 percent during April last year.

1/ Fuller details than presented in this summary will be published in United States Foreign Trade in Agricultural Products for April 1951, available on request from the Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations, U.S. Department of Agriculture, Washington 25, D. C.

UNITED STATES: Summary of exports, domestic, of selected
agricultural products, during April 1950 and 1951

Commodity exported	Unit	April			
		Quantity		Value	
		1950	1951	1950	1951
				1,000	1,000
ANIMAL PRODUCTS:		Thousands	Thousands	dollars	dollars
Butter	Lb.	276	1,382	186	527
Cheese	Lb.	292	1,332	137	358
Milk, condensed	Lb.	3,918	2,961	867	653
Milk, whole, dried	Lb.	5,088	5,085	2,355	2,911
Nonfat dry milk solids	Lb.	24,592	15,881	804	1,508
Milk, evaporated	Lb.	16,275	22,487	1,940	3,256
Eggs, dried	Lb.	3,141	9,793	1,666	6,878
Beef and veal, total 1/	Lb.	1,433	495	541	264
Pork, total 1/	Lb.	5,145	3,710	1,392	1,264
Horsemeat	Lb.	1,117	2,064	123	226
Lard (including neutral)	Lb.	34,873	66,995	4,092	14,114
Tallow, edible and inedible	Lb.	30,878	50,962	2,292	9,713
VEGETABLE PRODUCTS:					
Cotton, unmd, excl. lintors (480 lb.)	Bale	487	489	78,169	117,540
Apples, fresh	Lb.	11,056	14,522	610	593
Grapefruit, fresh	Lb.	8,488	11,731	453	466
Oranges, fresh	Lb.	29,022	46,646	1,522	2,236
Pears, fresh	Lb.	903	852	85	79
Prunes, dried	Lb.	20,279	1,826	1,411	329
Raisins and currants	Lb.	10,496	2,512	627	470
Fruits, canned	Lb.	6,307	6,679	829	1,140
Fruit juices	Gal.	1,675	1,822	1,745	2,426
Barley, grain (48 lb.)	Bu.	8	5,607	9	8,468
Barley malt (34 lb.)	Bu.	241	477	591	1,197
Corn, grain (56 lb.)	Bu.	5,861	14,097	9,049	26,505
Grain sorghums (56 lb.)	Bu.	207	7,969	251	11,224
Rice, milled, brown, etc.	Lb.	27,728	41,883	2,129	4,194
Wheat, grain (60 lb.)	Bu.	21,559	52,129	42,044	106,143
Flour, wholly of U.S. wheat (100 lb.)	Bag	1,862	2,996	7,123	14,088
Flour, other (100 lb.)	Bag	373	177	1,984	1,007
Hops	Lb.	1,403	667	1,070	545
Peanuts, shelled	Lb.	26,996	61	2,272	28
Soybeans (except canned)	Lb.	96,694	198,459	4,255	12,213
Soybean oil, crude and refined	Lb.	18,699	45,715	2,262	9,006
Soybean flour	Lb.	2,777	420	113	26
Seeds, field and garden	Lb.	2,176	2,024	596	503
Tobacco, bright flue-cured	Lb.	34,625	21,249	13,753	13,299
Tobacco, leaf, other	Lb.	9,322	11,026	5,080	5,381
Beans, dried	Lb.	4,116	27,132	307	1,327
Peas, dried	Lb.	1,461	5,939	91	397
Potatoes, white	Lb.	154,006	6,668	880	211
Vegetables, canned	Lb.	4,794	4,322	611	711
Total above				196,316	383,424
Food exported for relief, etc.				1,136	2,686
Other agricultural products				30,880	33,929
Total agricultural				228,332	420,039
Total all commodities				793,160	1,354,976

1/ Product weight. Compiled from official records, Bureau of the Census.

UNITED STATES: Summary of imports for consumption
of selected agricultural products during April 1950 and 1951

Commodity imported SUPPLEMENTARY	Unit	April			
		Quantity		Value	
		1950	1951	1950	1951
				1,000	1,000
ANIMALS AND ANIMAL PRODUCTS:		Thousands:	Thousands:	dollars:	dollars
Cattle, dutiable	No.: 29	24	4,120	6,114	
Cattle, free (for breeding)	No.: 2	2	586	920	
Casein and lactarene	Lb.: 4,143	3,949	619	1,298	
Cheese	Lb.: 2,806	3,212	1,222	1,458	
Hides and skins	Lb.: 18,249	17,544	7,213	10,467	
Beef canned, incl. corned	Lb.: 6,096	12,581	2,011	4,008	
Wool, unmfed, excl. free, etc.	Lb.: 23,244	53,226	14,278	79,997	
VEGETABLE PRODUCTS:					
Cotton, unmfed, excl. linters (480 lb.)	Bale: 8	10	884	1,723	
Jute and jute butts, unmfed. (2,240 lb.)	Ton: 7	14	1,995	4,115	
Apples, green or ripe (50 lb.)	Bu.: 220	261	534	540	
Olives in brine	Gal.: 1,605	1,186	2,456	2,276	
Pineapples, prep. or preserved	Lb.: 8,101	12,922	955	1,243	
Barley malt	Lb.: 5,818	8,959	291	527	
Hops	Lb.: 167	1,295	173	2,041	
Almonds, shelled	Lb.: 131	406	45	166	
Brazil or cream nuts, not shelled ...	Lb.: 0	0	0	0	
Cashew nuts	Lb.: 3,604	3,706	1,145	1,429	
Coconut meat, shredded, etc.	Lb.: 8,576	7,236	1,372	1,309	
Castor beans	Lb.: 26,523	13,758	1,382	1,384	
Copra	Lb.: 58,184	63,242	5,008	7,386	
Flaxseed (56 lb.)	Bu.: 0	0	0	0	
Coconut oil	Lb.: 7,787	12,696	1,021	2,139	
Palm oil	Lb.: 3,081	5,115	349	769	
Tung oil	Lb.: 9,812	1,974	2,158	686	
Sugar, excl. beet (2,000 lb.)	Ton: 308	384	30,393	39,717	
Molasses, unfit for human consumption	Gal.: 41,868	25,149	2,456	4,863	
Tobacco, cigarette leaf	Lb.: 4,790	5,720	3,321	3,865	
Tobacco, other leaf	Lb.: 1,258	1,398	1,937	2,231	
Potatoes, white	Lb.: 77,771	28,979	1,573	444	
Tomatoes, natural state	Lb.: 18,887	33,133	1,049	2,384	
COMPLEMENTARY					
Wool, unmfed., free in bond	Lb.: 33,720	21,474	13,647	24,782	
VEGETABLE PRODUCTS:					
Bananas	Bunch 4,506	4,579	4,782	4,918	
Coffee (ex. into Puerto Rico)	Lb.: 149,119	192,158	64,061	96,645	
Cocoa or cacao beans	Lb.: 44,431	55,974	10,311	18,206	
Tea	Lb.: 9,550	11,756	4,967	5,687	
Spices (complementary)	Lb.: 7,297	7,146	5,126	4,959	
Sisal and henequen (2,240 lb.)	Ton: 14	13	3,330	5,491	
Rubber, crude	Lb.: 172,096	123,117	29,598	65,026	
Total above			226,368	411,213	
Other agricultural products			36,479	58,929	
Total agricultural products			262,847	470,142	
Total all commodities			573,441	956,735	

Compiled from official records of the Bureau of the Census.

On a value basis, wheat and flour occupied the number one position as the nation's most important agricultural export during April, total shipments to foreign countries being valued at \$121,238,000. This represented an increase of 137 percent over the \$51,151,000 worth exported during April a year ago. Cotton was second, with exports valued at \$117,540,000 compared with \$78,169,000 a year ago, an increase of 50 percent. Corn continued to be third, with exports valued at \$26,505,000, an increase of 193 percent over the \$9,049,000 worth exported in April last year.

On a quantitative basis, the outstanding features of the April 1951 agricultural exports, compared with April last year, were the large increases in exports of evaporated milk, dried eggs, lard, edible and inedible tallow, apples, oranges and grapefruit, barley, corn, grain sorghums, milled rice, wheat and flour, soybeans and soybean oil, and dried beans and peas. On the other hand, large quantitative reductions are revealed in exports of nonfat dry milk solids, pork, dried prunes, raisins and currants, shelled peanuts, soybean flour, leaf tobacco, and white potatoes.

Agricultural imports during April were valued at \$470,142,000, compared with the \$262,847,000 worth imported in April last year, an increase of 79 percent. The country's April imports of all commodities, both agricultural and nonagricultural, were valued at \$956,735,000 compared with \$573,441,000 in April a year ago, an increase of 67 percent. Agricultural products constituted 49 percent of the April 1951 imports against 46 percent in April last year. As usual, the commodities heading the list and far in the lead of any other agricultural products were wool, coffee, rubber and sugar.

On a quantitative basis, the outstanding features revealed by the April 1951 imports, compared with those for the same month a year ago, were the large increases in imports of canned and corned beef, apparel wool, prepared and preserved pineapples, barley malt, hops, copra, coconut oil, palm oil, cigarette leaf tobacco, fresh tomatoes, coffee, cocoa or cacao beans, and tea. At the same time, however, the figures for the month under review reveal large quantitative reductions in imports of casein and lactarene, hides and skins, castor beans, tung oil, molasses, white potatoes, and rubber.

On balance, United States imports of agricultural products during the month of April 1951, exceeded the value of agricultural exports by \$50,103,000. During the same month last year, agricultural imports exceeded exports in value by \$34,515,000.---By Leo J. Schaben.

MEDITERRANEAN ALMOND FORECAST ABOUT AVERAGE 1/

The preliminary forecast of 1951 shelled almond production in the 6 leading foreign commercial producing countries is 68,300 short tons compared with 98,500 tons (revised) in 1950 and 61,700 tons in 1949. The forecast exceeds the 10-year (1940-49) average of 64,900 tons by 5 percent but is 3 percent below the 5-year (1945-49) average of 70,900 tons.

The 1950 harvest was the largest on record for these countries, each of which exceeded the average by a considerable tonnage. The largest production on record was reported for Italy and Portugal. The 1951 crops following such a record production naturally was expected to be smaller, Spain, according to present information, is the only country of the group that is expected to have a larger crop than a year ago. The Spanish crop is expected to be only 1,200 tons larger; however, weather conditions may even reduce this slight increase before harvest.

Growing conditions generally have been fairly good, with all countries reporting some slight frost damage. In Sicily the frost damage was perhaps more severe than in other areas. Ample rainfall is reported for all countries this season to date. Spain, although having the largest crop of the group reports spotty growing conditions. The smaller crop in prospect is attributed to exhaustion of trees from the heavy yields of last year rather than to poor weather in all countries. Portugal has a surprisingly good crop in prospect considering the record one of the previous year.

On June 1 it was estimated that stocks of 1950 almonds remaining in the 6 countries totalled about 15,400 short tons compared with 10,400 tons at the same date last year. Italy is reported to have about 7,000 tons, Spain 5,400 tons and Iran 2,200 tons. The carry-over, while larger than last year, is surprisingly low considering the all-time high production. The present estimate of stocks represents only 14 percent of the supplies available at the start of the season. Present stocks in France and Portugal are expected to be completely sold by September. Stocks in Italy and Spain are expected to be somewhat reduced before new-crop nuts are available this fall.

The 1950-51 export season probably saw the largest volume of almonds moving in international trade in history. Official export statistics for these countries are available for only 6 months of the season. The official statistics for the 6 months, plus trade estimates for the balance of the season to June 1, indicate that about 72,000 short tons have moved into international trade. This export tonnage from September 1, 1950 to June 1, 1951 represents about 66 percent of the available supply at the start of the season. Italy is estimated to have exported the phenomenal volume of 41,000 tons, or 57 percent of the total moved into international trade or 38 percent of the available foreign almond supply for 1950-51.

1/ A more extensive statement will soon be published as a Foreign Agriculture Circular by the Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations, U. S. Department of Agriculture, Washington 25, D. C.

ALMONDS, SHELLIED: Estimated commercial production in specified countries, 1951 with comparisons

(Rounded to nearest 100 short tons)

Year	France	French Morocco	Iran	Italy	Portugal	Spain	Foreign total	United States unshelled
	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons
Average:								
1940-49	700	2,100	6,600	29,200	2,200	24,100	64,900	25,500
1945-49	700	2,700	7,000	34,600	2,800	23,100	70,900	34,300
Annual:								
1945	500	3,300	6,600	50,600	2,300	24,400	89,700	27,200
1946	700	2,400	7,700	33,000	3,700	24,200	71,700	37,800
1947	1,000	1,200	6,000	46,200	1,100	22,000	77,500	29,200
1948	1,100	3,300	7,000	18,700	2,900	21,000	54,000	34,000
1949	300	2/3,300	7,700	24,300	4,200	21,900	1/61,700	43,300
1950 1/	1,600	3,900	2/7,100	2/55,000	2/ 5,100	25,800	2/98,500	36,600
1951 1/	1,100	3,300	6,600	26,000	4,300	27,000	68,300	3/

1/ Preliminary.

2/ Revised.

3/ Not yet available.

Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations. Prepared or estimated on the basis of official statistics of foreign governments, reports of U. S. Foreign Service officers, results of office research and other information.

UNITED STATES: Imports for consumption of shelled and unshelled almonds

(Crop year, September-August)

Year	French Morocco	Italy	Portugal	Spain	Other countries	Total
	<u>Short tons</u>	<u>Short tons</u>	<u>Short tons</u>	<u>Short tons</u>	<u>Short tons</u>	<u>Short tons</u>
SHELLED						
Average:						
1940-41/1949-50	18	1,290	518	2,553	174	4,553
1945-46/1949-50	26	2,561	238	2,030	45	4,900
Annual:						
1945-46	28	1,508	688	7,140	73	9,437
1946-47	34	2,054	187	950	76	3,301
1947-48	27	4,179	98	1,805	26	6,135
1948-49	0	4,370	206	255	47	4,878
1949-50	41	695	10	1	2/	747
1950-51 <u>1/</u>	71	4,376	40	1,199	<u>2/</u>	5,686
UNSHELLED						
Average:						
1940-41/1949-50	0	2	3	100	1	106
1945-46/1949-50	0	3	0	82	2	87
Annual:						
1945-46	0	0	0	263	5	268
1946-47	0	6	0	145	6	157
1947-48	0	9	0	0	<u>2/</u>	9
1948-49	0	2	0	0	1	3
1949-50	0	<u>2/</u>	0	0	<u>2/</u>	<u>2/</u>
1950-51 <u>1/</u>	0	6	0	135	0	141

1/ 8 months, September through April.2/ Less than one-half ton.

Compiled from official records of the Bureau of the Census.

Spain naturally was the second largest exporter of almonds with an estimated 19,500 tons or 37 percent of the total exports in the Mediterranean.

Western Germany appears to have been the most important buyer of Mediterranean almonds followed by the United Kingdom, Denmark, Switzerland and France. The United States imports from September 1, 1950 to April 30, 1951 totalled 5,483 short tons, of which Italy supplied 4,254 tons, and Spain 1,120 tons, with the balance from the smaller producing countries. In addition to the above United States imports for consumption to the end of April there are bonded warehouse stocks and the May entries. The United States also imported 142 tons of unshelled of which 135 tons were Spanish Mollares and the balance from Italy.

The 1951-52 export season is still a little over 2 months away and many intangible factors must be considered in evaluating the marketing of the 1951 harvest. The available supply of foreign shelled almonds at the beginning of the new season, while considerably below those of last year, nevertheless are about average for the Mediterranean and adequate for normal demand. This is especially so in view of the larger filbert crops now reported in the making. Barring major political and economical upsets, most exporters in these 6 countries expect no serious difficulty in disposing of the 1951 harvest and stocks remaining from the 1950 harvest. The very active 1950-51 export season now closing is still fresh in the minds of exporters abroad, many of whom feel the boom will continue. There is a general feeling among exporters abroad that, because of the reported larger 1951 California crop and heavy imports of the season now closing, supplies available in the 1951-52 season in the United States will be more than adequate and there will be little opportunity to export to the United States. Relative prices of Mediterranean and California nuts will have a considerable effect on the probable imports. While it is much too early to comment on prices for the 1951-52 season, the prevailing thinking in some countries is that there will be relatively little change in prices over those now being quoted but that they might possibly increase slightly if the demand continues strong.---By Walter R. Schreiber, based in part upon U.S. Foreign Service reports.

INDIA 1951 CASHEW CROP ABOVE AVERAGE

The 1951 preliminary estimate of cashew production in India, including Goa, is 50,400 short tons, unshelled basis, compared with 56,000 tons (revised) in 1950 and 38,900 tons in 1949. The estimate is 6 percent above the 10-year (1940-49) average of 47,500 tons and is less than 1 percent above the 5-year (1945-49) average of 50,200 tons.

The estimates for 1951 by districts are: Bombay and Goa, 11,200 tons and South India 39,200 tons. These estimates relate to the nuts actually grown in India and Goa and should not be confused with the total output of shelled cashew kernels in India which includes substantial quantities of African nuts.

INDIA: Cashew nuts, estimated production, 1951
with comparisons

(Rounded to nearest 100 short tons)

Year	Unshelled		
	Bombay district <u>1/</u>	South India	Total
	<u>Short tons</u>	<u>Short tons</u>	<u>Short tons</u>
<u>Average:</u>			
1940-49	<u>2/</u>	<u>2/</u>	47,500
1945-49	11,300	38,900	50,200
<u>Annual:</u>			
1945	12,600	46,200	58,800
1946	16,800	58,800	75,600
1947	10,100	16,800	26,900
1948	11,800	39,200	51,000
1949	5,300	33,600	38,900
1950 <u>3/</u>	11,200	44,800	56,000
1951 <u>3/</u>	11,200	39,200	50,400

1/ Includes Goa.

2/ Not available.

3/ Preliminary.

OFAR, USDA. Prepared or estimated on the basis of official statistics of foreign governments, reports of United States Foreign Service officers, results of office research and other information.

UNITED STATES: Imports of cashew nuts

(Crop year, September-August)

Year	Shelled			
	Brazil	India	Others	Total
	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons
<u>Averages:</u>				
1940-49	168	13,071	259	13,498
1945-49	214	16,574	370	17,158
<u>Annual:</u>				
1943-44	110	3,619	309	4,038
1944-45	374	10,239	204	10,817
1945-46	303	13,892	292	14,487
1946-47	309	15,323	383	16,015
1947-48	351	14,749	485	15,585
1948-49	66	18,303	324	18,693
1949-50	41	20,606	363	21,010
1950-51 <u>1/</u>	0	15,045	4,202	19,247

1/ 8 months, September through April.

Compiled from official records of the Bureau of the Census.

The present estimate of unshelled cashew production is expected to produce about 12,600 tons of kernels of which 2,800 tons will be in Bombay and Goa and 9,800 tons in South India. These estimates are based on a 4 to 1 shelling ratio generally used in India. In addition to the India cashews, it is estimated by the Trade that some 61,600 short tons of unshelled East African cashews will be imported during 1951. The East African imports, if they materialize, should produce another 15,400 tons of kernels. The total supply of cashew kernels during 1951 therefore is in the neighborhood of 28,000 short tons or the equivalent of 1,120,000 cases of 50 pounds each.

During the first 3 months of 1951, according to official statistics, 21,231 short tons of unshelled cashews were received from East Africa. South India received 20,346 tons of this quantity and Bombay the remainder. During the second half of 1950 a total of 26,083 short tons of unshelled were imported from East Africa, of which 25,320 were for South India and the balance for Bombay. A portion of the 26,038 tons were processed and moved into export channels in early 1951. During the calendar year 1950 a total of 58,355 short tons was imported compared with the estimate of imports of 64,400 made a year ago. Adverse weather in East Africa the second half of 1950 reduced the crop and the quality of the nuts.

Exports of cashew kernels from India during the first quarter of 1951 totaled 5,991 short tons or the equivalent of 239,640 cases of 50 pounds each. South India supplied 5,826 tons of the total and Bombay the balance. The United States was the destination for 4,275 short tons or 171,000 cases of 50 pounds and the United Kingdom 1,225 tons or 49,000 cases. The balance were exported to 9 other countries of which Canada had only 49 tons (1,960 cases).

During the second half of 1950 exports from India totalled 15,725 short tons of kernels (629,000 cases of 50 pounds) of which 15,393 short tons were from South India. The United States was the destination for 12,608 short tons (504,320 cases). The United Kingdom was the next most important destination for exports with 2,551 short tons (102,040 cases). Canada was a minor outlet having taken only 183 tons (7,320 cases). According to available information, a total of 22,107 short tons of kernels were exported from all India during the 1950 calendar year of which 17,910 tons (716,400 cases) are reported exported to the United States.

It is reported that after a period of "hectic buying" United States buyers are showing little interest. Between August 1950 and October 1950 American firms are reported to have purchased some 500,000 cases for shipment between December 1950 and March 1951. The heavy buying during this period is reported to have raised prices from 42 cents per pound for 320 count in August to 46 cents in October. After the buying wave subsided prices declined and are now between 40 and 42 cents per pound f.o.b. India.

Indian packers and exporters are reported worried about the supply of tin plate and hoop iron for strapping the cases. It is stated that unless adequate supplies of both materials are forth coming the shelling of cashews will be reduced if not stopped altogether.---By Walter R. Schreiber, based in part upon U.S. Foreign Service reports.

BRAZIL NUT ESTIMATE INCREASED

According to a May 24 report the estimate of the 1951 Brazil nut harvest has been placed at 33,000 short tons, unshelled basis, compared with 23,200 tons in 1950 and 35,400 tons in 1949. The present estimate exceeds the 10-year (1940-49) average of 22,000 tons by 50 percent and the 5-year (1945-49) average of 23,800 tons by 39 percent. By districts the expected harvest is as follows: Belem 18,150 short tons, Manaus 13,750 tons, Itacoatiara 660 and Parintins 440 tons.

There was considerable doubt a month ago as to the present harvest and the estimates were lowered because of the low water in streams in the upper Amazon Basin. Ample water is now reported and nuts are arriving in good volume at export centers. There are some who believe if the present movement of nuts from the interior continues the harvest will be about 10 percent higher than the present estimate. This could mean a total harvest of over 36,000 tons.

Available information indicates about 12,300 short tons of unshelled nuts were received in Belem and Manaus from the interior from January 1 to the end of April 1951. The arrivals were about equally distributed between the two ports. A year ago arrivals for the same period totalled only 8,500 tons.

According to available statistics, exports from Brazil during the first 4 months of 1951 totalled 436 short tons of shelled and 1,808 tons of unshelled. These statistics indicate 261 short tons of shelled and 266 tons of unshelled were exported to the United States; 19 tons shelled and 1,002 tons unshelled to England; 536 tons unshelled to Germany, and the balance to other countries. At the end of April it was estimated about 2,200 tons, unshelled basis, were in the hands of exporters; however, stocks are constantly arriving from the interior and exports are moving out continually so that this figure is of limited significance.

Exporters are optimistic as the demand has been good and the continued rains have made it possible to bring larger quantities from the interior. April prices f.o.b. Brazil are reported to have been 19 to 21 cents per pound for unshelled and 55 cents for shelled. It is reported that West Germany buyers are offering 60 cents for shelled.---By Walter R. Schreiber, based in part upon U.S. Foreign Service reports.

(See accompanying table on following page)

BRAZIL NUTS: Estimated commercial production in
Brazil, 1951 with comparisons

(Rounded to nearest 100 short tons)

Unshelled basis

Year	Bolivia	Brazil	Total
	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons
<u>Averages:</u>			
1941-50	1,000	19,900	20,900
1946-50	100	27,100	27,200
<u>Annual:</u>			
1945	100	6,800	6,900
1946	100	27,500	27,600
1947	100	30,400	30,500
1948	100	18,900	19,000
1949	200	35,200	35,400
1950 1/	200	23,200	23,400
1951 1/	200	2/ 33,000	2/ 33,200

1/ Preliminary.

2/ Revised.

Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations. Prepared or estimated on the basis of official statistics of foreign governments, reports of U. S. Foreign Service officers, results of office research, and other information.

UNITED STATES: Imports of Brazil nuts
(Crop year, September-August)

Year	Average		Annual			
	1940/41- 1949/51	1945/46- 1949/50	1947-48	1948-49	1949-50	1950-51 1/
	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons
	<u>SHELLED</u>					
Brazil	3,253	3,761	2,925	2,990	4,198	1,725
Other	57	7	2/	10	2	16
Total	3,310	3,768	2,925	3,000	4,200	1,741
	<u>UNSHELLED</u>					
Brazil	8,171	11,061	14,336	12,462	10,877	649
Other	5	0	0	0	0	14
Total	8,176	11,061	14,336	12,462	10,877	663

1/ 8 months, September through April. 2/ Less than one-half ton.
Compiled from official records of the Bureau of the Census.

COMMODITY DEVELOPMENTS

TOBACCOFRENCH TOBACCO PRODUCTION, MANUFACTURE AND
SALES HIGHER; IMPORTS AND EXPORTS LOWER

France's 1950 tobacco production is estimated preliminarily at 22 percent above 1949, according to Monroe McCown, Agricultural Attache, American Embassy, Paris. Imports of leaf during 1950 were 38 percent below the 1949 total. Exports of leaf were 69 percent below the previous year's total. Manufacture of tobacco products during 1950 were slightly higher than in 1949. Sales of tobacco products during 1950 were reportedly about 7 percent above the previous year's total.

The country's 1950 leaf harvest is estimated tentatively at 112.4 million pounds (farm sales weight basis). This corresponds to the revised estimate of 92.4 million pounds in 1949 and 106.6 million pounds in 1948. Acreage planted to tobacco in 1950 is estimated at 71,000 acres, compared with 74,900 in 1949 and 65,000 in 1948. Yield per acre in 1950 was 1,584 pounds compared with the abnormally low yield of 1,233 pounds per acre in 1949 and 1,663 pounds per acre in 1948.

Imports of leaf tobacco during 1950 totaled 46.1 million pounds compared with 74.3 million in 1949. Algeria, the largest single source of leaf in 1950, supplied 18.7 million pounds. Greece, the second most important source, supplied 7.8 million pounds. The United States was third with 6.0 million; Yugoslavia, fourth, with 4.4 million, and Madagascar, fifth, with 3.5 million pounds. Other countries from which France received leaf tobacco during 1950 included Turkey, Hungary, Brazil, Paraguay, French West and Equatorial Africa, and the Cameroons. France also imported 714,290 pounds of manufactured tobacco products during 1950, of which 683,343 pounds were cigarettes and the remaining 30,947 pounds was snuff.

Exports of leaf during 1950 were only 145,063 pounds compared with 466,052 pounds in 1949 and 1,911,167 pounds in 1948. Switzerland, the most important 1950 leaf export outlet, took 99,207 pounds, Belgium-Luxembourg, the second most important outlet, 44,353 and French Morocco, third, the remaining 1,323 pounds. In addition to leaf, France also exported 108,290 pounds of manufactured products during 1950, including 103,021 pounds of cigarettes, 5,000 pounds of smoking tobacco and 269 pounds of cigare.

Manufacture of tobacco products during 1950 totaled 117.1 million pounds compared with 116.7 million in 1949. Of the total products manufactured in 1950, cigarette production constituted 62.1 million pounds, or 53 percent, and cut tobacco 51.0 million pounds, or 44 percent. The remaining 4.0 million pounds was made up of cigars, cigarillos, snuff and chewing tobacco. Sales of tobacco products during 1950 were reportedly about 121.0 million pounds compared with 113.1 million pounds in 1949. The total 1950 sales included 31,300 million cigarettes sold legally, according to the French Tobacco Monopoly. Of the total cigarettes legally sold, the United States brands made up 170 million; however, reports indicate that more than this amount of United States cigarettes were sold clandestinely during 1950.

INDOCHINA'S UNMANUFACTURED TOBACCO IMPORTS HIGHER

Indochina's 1950 imports of unmanufactured tobacco were 13 percent above 1949 and 54 percent above 1948, according to the American Consulate, Saigon.

The country's 1950 imports of unmanufactured tobacco totaled 11.5 million pounds. This compares with 10.2 million pounds in 1949 and 7.5 million pounds in 1948. The United States, the most important 1950 source of unmanufactured tobacco, supplied 2.3 million pounds; the Dominican Republic, the second most important source, supplied 1.7 million pounds; Brazil ranked third with 1.3 million; Paraguay, fourth, 786,160 pounds; Italy, fifth, 669,546 pounds. Other countries supplying Indochina with unmanufactured tobacco included Cuba, Hungary, Yugoslavia, France, the Philippine Republic and Indonesia. Indochina exported no unmanufactured tobacco in 1950.

MOZAMBIQUE'S TOBACCO IMPORTS AND EXPORTS LOWER

Mozambique's 1950 leaf imports were slightly below the 1949 total, according to D. J. Soares, American Consulate General, Laurencio Marques. Exports of leaf tobacco during 1950 were 8 percent below 1949 and exports of manufactured tobacco products during 1950 were 15 percent below 1949.

The country's 1950 leaf imports totaled 370,778 pounds compared with 377,483 pounds in 1949. Angola, the most important source of leaf during 1950, supplied 275,575 pounds, or 75 percent, all of which was dark-type leaf. The United States, second most important source, supplied 61,678 pounds, and the Rhodesias third, with 26,907 pounds. Other countries supplying Mozambique with leaf during 1950 included Brazil, Canada, and Greece. In addition to leaf, Mozambique reportedly imported 6,612 pounds of manufactured tobacco, principally cigarettes.

Exports of leaf tobacco during 1950 totaled 246,915 pounds compared with 268,961 pounds in 1949. No information is available as to destination of leaf exports. During 1950 Mozambique also exported 8,166 pounds of manufactured tobacco, of which 7,595 pounds were cigarettes. Exports of manufactured tobacco during 1949 totaled 9,645 pounds, of which 6,515 pounds were cigarettes. Portuguese Guinea and ships stores took all the 1950 manufactured products exported.

FATS AND OILS

LIBYA'S OLIVE OIL PRODUCTION DOWN SLIGHTLY FROM PREVIOUS SEASON

Libya's olive oil production during the 1950-51 season amounted to 8,500 short tons, representing only a slight decrease from the 9,000-ton record of the previous season, reports W. T. Tarrant, American Consulate General, Tripoli. An estimated 200,000 trees, planted during the period of Italian colonization, bore fruit for the first time in 1950. During the 1949-50 season 300,000 trees came into bearing. Pressing yields the past season averaged 18 percent.

Local olive oil consumption remained constant at about 3,300 tons of edible oil during 1950. Recorded exports during the year totaled 1,836 tons, but some additional quantities disappeared over the border to Tunisia and Cyrenaica. The oil exported went largely to Tunisia, Italy, and Egypt.

Stocks on hand as of mid-May were estimated at 3,300 tons of edible oil and 129 tons of sansa oil--all from the 1950 crop.

Prices at which growers disposed of crops to dealers during the past season ranged from 80 to 115 MAL (Military Administration Lira) per liter (23.8 to 34.1 cents per pound). Olive oil prices for domestic consumption are uncontrolled. Retail prices in late March and April 1951 varied from 100 to 120 MAL per liter (29.7 to 35.6 cents per pound) compared with 60 to 70 MAL (17.8 to 20.8) for the same period of 1950. Prices, f.o.b. Tripoli, for oil under 3 percent acidity were £ sterling 270 per metric ton (\$686 per short ton), while the price for oil over 3 percent acidity was £260 (\$635). Most of the oil left the port under f.o.b. arrangements. However, the price c.i.f. Naples varied from £265 to £275 (\$673 to \$699).

Prospects for 1951 indicate an output of around 9,400 tons, according to official sources. Thousands of trees planted during the Italian regime have still to come into production. The estimated potential, on the basis of planted trees, is still 44,000 tons for the territory.

INDIA'S RAPE AND MUSTARD ACREAGE SHOWS INCREASE

India's 1950-51 rape and mustard acreage is placed at 1,874,000 acres, according to the second official estimate. This estimate is incomplete, however, since it does not take into account acreage under rape and mustard in Madhya Pradesh and that under the mixed crop in the Uttar Pradesh. The final official estimate may be about 180 percent higher than this figure.

The corresponding estimate of 1949-50 rape and mustard was 1,739,000 acres (revised). The 7.8 percent increase in this season's area is reported to have occurred mainly in the Punjab, Assam and Pepsu, and has been attributed to good rains at sowing time and extension of cultivation.

FRENCH WEST AFRICA'S PALM OIL AND PALM KERNEL REVIEW

During 1950 production of palm oil and palm kernels in French West Africa was estimated at 100,000 short tons of oil and 98,500 tons of kernels, according to W.W. Birge, American Consulate General, Dakar.

Next to peanut oil, palm oil is of the greatest importance in providing the natives with vegetable oils. At present the greater part of the palm oil is produced with native hand presses and consumed locally. The oil is high in acidity and generally is not competitive in foreign markets. During 1950 an estimated 90,000 tons were thus consumed, and an additional 12,345 tons exported, principally to France.

A French Government corporation for the development of oleaginous products in the French Overseas Territories, the "Institut de Recherches pour les Huiles et Oleagineux" (I.R.H.O.) has already completed 3 palm oil mills---one in the Ivory Coast, one in Dahomey, and another in the Cameroons. These mills, with a total capacity of 11,000 tons of oil a year, are now in production. When the program is completed in 1954 a total of 8 new plants having a capacity of 17,600 tons will be available, and provisions have been made to raise this capacity to 46,300 tons per year if such expansion becomes advisable.

Not only will these factories make possible an increase in palm oil exports, but they will also directly contribute to a higher living standard for the native workers of the palm regions. Under the hand press system, a native, picking palm nuts and making his own oil, can produce a maximum of 3.5 to 4 liters (7 to 8 pounds) of poor quality palm oil per day, while the palm kernels are never crushed. With the factory system the same worker in one-half day can obtain the equivalent value of 4 liters of oil of good quality. The new mills will make possible the extraction of 90 - 93 percent of the oil from the outer nuts, compared with a yield of 70 - 73 percent by crude methods, as well as 95 percent of the oil from the kernels. Moreover the acid content of this palm oil will be considerably reduced by the new factory process.

As is the case with many of the products produced in French West Africa for export the tonnage of palm kernels gathered is closely dependent upon the price factor. Of the estimated 98,500 tons of kernels produced in 1950 over 94 percent or 93,096 tons were exported and the remainder used in the production of soap and crude palm kernel oil. France normally takes the bulk of the palm kernels. However, in 1950 only 46 percent was purchased by France, and Germany and the Netherlands took 32 and 13 percent, respectively.

In an attempt to increase the yield of palm groves and to improve the producing capacity of the palms, new varieties of palms are being planted. At present there are 650,000 seedlings in 14 nurseries in Dahomey and the planting of an additional 450,000 is planned during 1951.

Between the period June 10 and September 12, 1950, the following were price increases registered for palm products: palm oil 85 Metropolitan francs per kilo c.i.f. French Ports (11.0 cents per pound) to 130 francs (16.8 cents); and palm kernels 57.5 francs per kilo (7.4 cents per pound) to 80 francs (10.4 cents). On April 25, 1951, palm oil was selling at 140 francs (18.1 cents) and palm kernels at 86 francs (11.6 cents).

As of mid-April 1951 the prices paid to producers of palm kernels and palm oil were 25 - 29 C.F.A. francs per kilo (6.5 - 7.5 cents per pound) and 44-46 francs (11.4 - 11.9 cents), respectively.

As the new palm oil factories settle into regular production of high grade palm oil, the price of palm oil--other considerations remaining constant--is likely to tend upward. Native-produced palm oil has a acid content ranging from 16 to 23 percent. The palm oil currently being produced in the factories is of less than 5 percent acidity and will logically bring a higher price.

Stocks of palm kernels as of mid-May were about 11,000 tons, while palm oil stocks were somewhat over 3,000 tons. These stocks are considerably larger than they were a year ago.

Provided the program of palm tree planting proceeds as planned, it is expected that there will be an increased exportable surplus of palm kernels and palm oil as the higher yielding varieties came into production. In the immediate future, the result of the Government's policy will be reflected in a better quality rather than greater quantity of palm oil shipped abroad.

CANADA'S MARGARINE PRODUCTION INCREASES IN FIRST QUARTER 1951

Canada's margarine production during the first quarter of 1951 was 30.2 million pounds, compared with 27.7 million for the same quarter in 1950, according to Francis A. Flood, Agricultural Attache, American Embassy, Ottawa. Although this represented an increase of more than 9 percent, a much larger increase of almost 32 percent was registered during April, 1951. During this month production reached 9.5 million pounds, against 7.2 million the year before. Thus, for the first 4 months of this year Canada's margarine production was 39.8 million pounds compared with 34.9 million in 1950. Total Canadian margarine output during 1950 amounted to 94,032,000 pounds (see Foreign Crops and Markets, February 5, 1951). The manufacture and sale of this product in Canada first became legal in January 1949.

MOZAMBIQUE SHORT OF VEGETABLE OILS IN 1950

A slowly rising shortage of edible and inedible oils was the most significant development in the vegetable oilseeds and oils situation in Mozambique during 1950, according to D.J.S. Rebalo, American Consulate General, Lourenco Marques.

This deficit, both in the form of edible oil and as an essential commodity for the manufacture of laundry bar soap, occurred during the second half of 1950. Although this condition was considered temporary at the time, no apparent improvement appears likely as long as the controversy over the proposed industrialization of Mozambique's oilseeds and nuts remains unsettled. According to available information, the local Government thus far seems unwilling to increase the quota allocations which would enable the soap and oil factories to process larger quantities of raw materials.

According to a "Memorandum" prepared by the Guild of the Vegetable Oil Industrialists of the Colony of Mozambique, estimates were made of the Colony's production of principal oilseeds and nuts and their actual exports in raw form for the period 1945-1949 as shown in the following table. In addition, native production, with the exception of copra, has been estimated for 1949 and 1950. Although European interest in the cultivation of oilseeds has been increasing in recent years, production by Europeans has been comparatively small. The figures shown are based on fragmentary data available and on native sales and end-of-year stocks. Export data for 1950 are not yet available.

Mozambique: Oilseed production, 1950 with comparisons, and
exports, 1949 with comparisons

Commodity	Production			Exports (raw)		
	Average	1949	1950	Average	1948	1949
	1945-49			1945-49		
	Short tons			Short tons		
Copra	56,200	47,090	46,810	43,704	46,101	49,027
Peanuts	26,460	10,760	20,470	10,789	6,750	328
Cottonseed	33,070	41,000	56,000	19,535	31,054	29,178
Sesame seed	3,310	4,660	1,760	3,158	1,690	5,335
Mafurra seed	6,610	1,050	5,460	3,726	14,027	1,044
Castor beans	2,760	4,070	2,990	2,337	1,425	2,687

American Consulate General, Laurence Marques.

No account was taken in these estimates of tung nuts, napupa and sunflower seeds. These items are almost entirely exported and production is rather irregular and uncertain.

In the 5-year period ending December 31, 1949, Mozambique produced around 64,750 tons of vegetable oils, both edible and inedible. In 1948 and 1949 the production of peanut and coconut oils suffered as a result of the unavailability of raw materials. The high prices of Mozambique copra prevented local oil producers from buying sufficient stocks of copra for the operation of their factories over and above the copra quotas officially allocated to them by the local Government.

Vegetable oil production figures for 1950 are not yet released, but a larger output of edible cottonseed oil was ordered to meet the acute shortage in edible oils. During 1950 the vegetable oil processing industry was completely dominated by the problem of securing the locally-produced raw material at reduced prices. An appeal was made to the local Government to control the present situation in which the oil industry is compelled to buy raw materials at world market prices. This has been the subject of a long controversy.

Mozambique: Vegetable oil production, 1949 with comparisons

Type of Oil	1945	1946	1947	1948	1949
	Short tons				
Coconut	4,198	8,092	7,220	7,153	5,306
Peanut.....	4,128	4,105	7,219	6,873	4,630
Mafurra.....	1/	875	667	1,232	623
Castor.....	278	147	111	155	47
Cottonseed.....	-	-	-	373	302
Sesame seed....	183	119	44	52	118
Non-specified..	454	-	-	1	41
Totals	9,241	13,338	15,261	15,839	11,067

1/ Data included under "non-specified" oils

American Consulate General, Laurence Marques.

In 1948 and 1949, Mozambique exported 9,943 and 7,165 tons of vegetable oils, respectively, compared with 11,062 and 10,327 tons in 1946 and 1947. In spite of the drop in exports, the local oil industry was able to obtain higher prices in 1948 and 1949 than in the 2 preceding years. In both 1948 and 1949, more than half of the total quantity exported consisted of inedible coconut oil, the Union of South Africa and the United States being the chief destinations. Edible peanut oil, mainly to Portugal and Portuguese Colonies, made up most of the remaining exports.

Of the total volume of vegetable oilseeds and oils produced in Mozambique during 1945-49, approximately 65 percent was actually exported, leaving the remainder for local consumption. On the basis of production less exports, the average annual domestic consumption of oilseeds during the 5-year period under review, both for industrial and edible purposes, amounted to about 9,000 tons. On the same basis, average consumption of vegetable oils, both edible and inedible, was around 4,500 tons.

A tentative program for the distribution and sale of the 1951 crop of vegetable oilseeds and nuts has been authorized by the local Government. An estimated total of 11,020 tons of peanuts is earmarked for distribution from June 1, 1951 to May 31, 1952 at controlled prices: for Mozambique 3,860 tons; for Portugal 5,510 tons; for other Portuguese colonies 1,650 tons. Of the domestic allocation of peanuts, 2,760 tons are to be converted into refined oil for local consumption.

Of the estimated 550 tons of sesame seed expected from the 1951 crop, half will be consigned to the "Junta Nacional do Azeite, Lisboa" (Portugal's Vegetable Oil Board) between June 1, 1951 and May 31, 1952. The remainder will be supplied in the form of refined oil during the same period.

Some 27,560 tons of first grade cottonseed are tentatively reserved for edible oil requirements. Prices and conditions will be established for regulating the trade in cottonseed from August 1, 1951 to July 31, 1952.

Approximately 21,500 tons of Mozambique copra are earmarked for distribution between June 1, 1951 and May 31, 1952 as follows: for Mozambique's soap industry requirements 3,310 tons; for Portugal's soap and oil industry requirements 4,960 tons; for exportation by Mozambique's oil and oilcake industry-13,230 tons.

C O R R E C T I O N

VENEZUELA'S IMPORT DUTY ON BUTTER

Venezuela's recently established import duty on butter is 2.20 bolivares per kilogram (equivalent to U.S. 0.30 cents per pound). Thus; the duty is not so high as reported on page 709, Foreign Crops and Markets of June 18, 1951.

LIVESTOCK AND ANIMAL PRODUCTS

PROSPECTIVE AUSTRALIAN WOOL PRODUCTION REVISED DOWNWARD TO 1,120 MILLION POUNDS

The 1951-52 Australian wool production will be down to 1,120 million pounds according to late information just received by the Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations, quoting an authoritative source in Australia. This amount is about 5 percent, or 60 million pounds, below the 1950-51 output and 80 million pounds under the figure shown in the world tabulation released by OFAR June 18.

The significant reduction is attributed to a drop in sheep numbers, as well as to some decline in yield per animal. Sheep drowning, pests, diseases, decreased lambing, and emergency shearing in the States of Queensland and New South Wales during the last several months contributed

to the drop. Over half the sheep in Australia are in these two States. Near-drought conditions, bushfires which have burned out millions of acres of grasslands in the southwestern section of Queensland, and a generally poor feed and pasture outlook over **part of Australia** as winter approaches has further influenced the estimates.

This reduction will reduce the world supply of wool which is already critically short, and is a blow to Australia as wool is that country's chief export commodity.

ANGLO-URUGUAYAN MEAT AGREEMENT

Under a contract signed in Montevideo on June 7, 1951, the Uruguayan Government agreed to sell to Britain not less than 20,000 tons (44.8 million pounds) of carcass meat and offal, and 3,000 tons (6.7 million pounds) of canned meat during the 12 months ending April 22, 1952, at prices similar to those recently agreed between the United Kingdom and Argentina (See Foreign Crops and Markets, May 21, 1951). The United Kingdom Government has undertaken to buy any additional supplies of meat that may become available.

The contract also provides for the resumption of shipments of chilled beef to Britain on the same terms and conditions as those agreed upon with Argentina.

The United Kingdom Government has agreed to pay the Uruguayan Government £ 1,500,000 sterling (U.S. \$4,200,000) as a total and final adjustment of prices for meat shipped from the beginning of the 1949 (Ninth Bulk) Contract until the end of 1950.

Arrangements have been made for talks, not later than February 28, 1952, on prices and other arrangements for continuing meat shipments after April 22, 1952.

COMMERCIAL PRODUCTION OF BROILER CHICKENS IN COSTA RICA

Commercial production of broilers, the first in Costa Rica, has recently been started in the town of Villa Colon near San Jose, reports Roberta Anderson of the American Embassy. The establishment, formed by 2 Americans, plans to supply 3-months-old broilers for the Panama Canal Zone and the Costa Rican market and eventually to enter other Latin American markets.

Day-old chicks are imported by air from the United States. They are fed imported feeds, mixed locally by the firm and are raised under the most modern conditions. They are killed at 2 - 3½ pounds, plucked and cleaned by machine, quick frozen, and sealed in cellophane.

The broiler firm should find a ready market in Costa Rica. It may be able to compete successfully with United States exports of broilers to other Latin American countries valued at over \$3 million in 1950.

COTTON AND OTHER FIBERCOTTON-PRICE QUOTATIONS
ON WORLD MARKETS

The following table shows certain cotton-price quotations on world markets converted at current rates of exchange.

COTTON: Spot prices in certain foreign markets, U.S. gulf-port average, and taxes incident to exports

Market location, kind, and quality	Date 1951	Unit of weight	Unit of currency	Price in foreign currency	Equivalent U.S. cents per pound		
					Spot quo-	Export and inter-	mediate taxes
Alexandria		Kantar					
Ashmouni, Good.....	6-21	99.05 lbs.	Tallari	117.00	67.82		2.96
Ashmouni, FGF.....	"	"	"	92.00	53.33		2.96
Karnak, Good.....	"	"	"	168.65	97.76		2.96
Karnak, FGF.....	"	"	"	142.65	82.69		2.96
Bombay		Candy					
Jarila, Fine.....	"	784 lbs.	Rupee	1/ 770.00	20.50		21.30
Broach Vijay, Fine....	"	"	"	1/ 840.00	22.36		21.30
Karachi		Maund					
4F Punjab, SG, Fine....		82.28 lbs.	"				
289F Sind, SG, Fine....		"	"				
289F Punjab, SG, Fine..		"	"				
Buenos Aires		Metric ton					
Type B.....	6-21	2204.6 lbs.	Peso	2/ 8000.00	72.58		6.77
Lima		Sp. quintal					
Tanguis, Type 3-1/2....	6-19	101.4 lbs.	Sol	665.00	43.86		21.34
Tanguis, Type 5.....	"	"	"	2/ 645.00	42.54		20.00
Pima, Type 1.....	"	"	"	812.00	53.56		36.56
Recife		Arroba					
Mata, Type 4.....	6-21	33.07 lbs.	Cruzeiro	2/ 330.00	54.29	2.4% ad	
Sertao, Type 5.....	"	"	"	(not quoted)		valorem	
Sertao, Type 4.....	"	"	"	2/ 340.00	55.94	" "	
Sao Paulo							
Sao Paulo, Type 5.....	"	"	"	311.00	51.17	3.0% ad	
Torreón		Sp. quintal				valorem	
Middling, 15/16".....		101.4 lbs.	Peso				
Houston-Galveston-New							
Orleans av.Mid 15/16"	"	Pound	Cent	XXXXX	44.86		-----

Quotations of foreign markets and taxes reported by cable from U.S. Foreign Service posts abroad. U.S. quotations from designated spot markets.

1/ Ceiling price.

2/ Nominal.

U. S. COTTON EXPORTS
HEAVY IN APRIL

Exports of cotton from the United States in April totaled 489,000 bales of 500 pounds gross (480,000 running bales), making a cumulative total of 3,551,000 bales (3,412,000 running bales) for the 9 months August-April 1950-51. Only 94,000 of the 3,696,000 bales allocated for export in 1950-51 have not yet been licensed, according to a statement June 13 by the Office of International Trade, United States Department of Commerce. A large portion, possibly one-third, of this 94,000 bales is not expected to be taken up by the countries to which it was allocated, due to lower prices for new-crop cotton, exhaustion of ECA funds available for cotton purchases, or lack of free dollar exchange for immediate use.

Most of the cotton expected to be reclaimed for the above reasons was reallotted (30,000 bales) to India on June 19 to meet urgent needs in that country, thus raising the 1950-51 allocation for India to 241,000 bales. Details of the reductions to be made in allocations previously made to other countries are not yet available. However, the changes will involve only the quantities for which various countries are unable to complete purchase and shipment before the end of July.

Total exports in 1950-51 (August-July) are still expected to exceed 4.2 million bales of 500 pounds and may reach 4.25 million depending on whether the heavy movement to Canada continues and on how completely the allocated cotton is taken up before July 31. Some excess of exports over allocations may result from the fact that licenses are issued for bales of 500 pounds net weight to facilitate and expedite bookkeeping procedures, while allocations are made on a 500-pound gross weight basis (480 pounds net weight). The excess will be offset in part, however, because many shipments made do not account for the entire amounts licensed for that particular shipment.

The initial allocation of 2.5 million bales for 1951-52 announced by the United States Department of Agriculture on June 12 is to be licensed during the 4 months August-November but may be exported during whatever period is specified on the license. This allocation does not represent any particular portion of an expected total for 1951-52 which cannot be determined until more definite information is available regarding the 1951 crop and domestic requirements in 1951-52. Also, it does not mean that the initial allocation covers any specific period of time. As stated in the press release of June 12 it is simply a preliminary allocation to permit exporters and foreign mills to make their customary forward commitments.

UNITED STATES: Exports of cotton by countries of destination;
averages 1934-38 and 1939-43; annual 1948-49 and 1949-50;
August-April 1949-50 and 1950-51

(Bales of 500 pounds gross)

Country of destination	Year beginning August 1				August-April	
	Averages		1948	1949	1949-50	1950-51
	1934-38	1939-43				
	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	bales	bales	bales	bales	bales	bales
Austria.....	0	1/	74	61	35	35
Belgium-Luxembourg..	147	43	152	192	162	68
Czechoslovakia.....	65	0	36	58	45	6
Denmark.....	35	5	30	34	26	23
Finland.....	35	11	35	3	3	2
France.....	589	154	676	794	621	344
Germany.....	579	4	504	759	521	423
Greece.....	2	2	12	50	29	1
Italy.....	430	12	652	749	551	358
Netherlands.....	86	34	195	259	201	127
Norway.....	13	6	17	8	6	17
Poland and Danzig..	224	1	95	47	28	1
Spain.....	101	117	70	66	48	50
Sweden.....	93	53	2/	29	23	31
Switzerland.....	2	14	38	41	37	22
United Kingdom.....	1,097	987	781	607	575	281
Yugoslavia.....	10	7	42	26	22	46
Other Europe.....	3/ 85	146	4/ 64	5/ 38	26	7
Total Europe.....	3,593	1,596	3,473	3,821	2,959	1,842
Canada.....	261	294	307	286	210	345
Chile.....	6/	5	60	39	31	37
Colombia.....	17	9	53	63	39	48
Cuba.....	7	11	8	19	18	21
India.....	44	18	3	405	240	190
China.....	55	106	282	132	91	54
Japan.....	1,271	216	652	929	611	848
Fr. Indochina and						
Fr. India.....	6/	14	8	11	6	12
Korea.....	6/	N.A.	34	52	33	21
Australia.....	5	20	0	0	0	0
Other countries.....	43	7	7/ 81	8/ 247	158	133
Total.....	5,296	2,296	4,961	6,004	4,396	3,551

1/ Included with Germany. 2/ Less than 500 bales. 3/ Includes 39 Portugal.
23 Soviet Union. 4/ Includes 28 Soviet Union, 14 Rumania, 6 Bulgaria, 6 Hungary.
5/ Hungary 24. 6/ If any, included in "Other countries." 7/ Includes 29 Hong
Kong, 11 Palestine. 8/ Includes 144 Hong Kong, 41 Manchuria. 9/ Includes
27 Hong Kong; 18 Manchuria, 20 Taiwan.

Compiled from official records of the Bureau of the Census.

1950-51 COTTON CROP
IN EL SALVADOR

Recent estimates place the 1950-51 production of cotton in El Salvador at almost 28,000 bales (500 pounds gross weight), or slightly less than the 31,000 bales produced in 1949-50, according to Frederick L. Royt, American Embassy, San Salvador.

Earlier forecasts of 37,500 bales for the current crop have now been reduced because of unfavorable weather and insect infestation late in the season. While the production decreased from 1949-50, harvested acreage increased from 43,000 acres in 1949-50 to a record level of about 52,000 acres during the current season. This resulted in a corresponding decrease in average yields from 346 pounds of lint cotton per acre in 1949-50 to 258 pounds in 1950-51. The crop was of the Delta Pine 15 variety, an American Upland type.

It is expected that acreage planted to cotton in the 1951-52 season will increase somewhat due to the current favorable prices and interest in the crop shown by the farmers. Although the serious earthquake in El Salvador in May 1951 struck the cotton region, little damage was done to the crop as it occurred after harvesting had been completed. Personal losses to farmers may cause some difficulties in financing the coming crop, planting of which begins in July. A recent program undertaken by the Government establishes support prices for certain staple lengths of domestic cotton. However, this program includes ceiling prices on cotton for local consumption which, combined with the rising prices of rented land on which a large portion of the crop is grown, probably will result in a leveling off of cotton production.

Prices paid to the farmers for ginned cotton are set by the Cotton Growers' Cooperative, which markets all of the cotton grown in El Salvador. These prices must be approved by the Study and Planning Commission for the Textile Industry, which has representatives from the Government, the Cooperative, and the local cotton manufacturing industry. The price scale, based on the equivalent of approximately 34 U.S. cents a pound for Middling since the 1946-47 crop, was revised upward for the first time on October 1, 1950, to about 40 cents for Middling. Basis staple length was not mentioned but nearly all of the crop ranges from 1 to 1-1/8 inches in staple. Export prices, however, which follow world quotations, rose considerably above the levels fixed for the local market. Profits from the export business were distributed proportionately among the cotton farmers by the Cooperative. Although the Cooperative attempted several times to raise the domestic fixed price to 50 cents a pound, it was unsuccessful in obtaining the approval of the Commission.

Exports of cotton are controlled by the Cooperative, which established a tentative quota of about 13,000 bales for export in 1950-51 based on a crop of about 25,000 bales. Although no statistics are yet available on exports from the 1950-51 crop, it is understood that a sizeable amount was shipped to the United Kingdom, which initiated purchases of Salvadoran cotton during the 1949-50 season. In addition, some cotton was probably shipped to Belgium and Japan, as well as to the traditional market Guatemala.

Consumption of cotton in El Salvador, which has tended to remain relatively stable, averaging around 12,000 bales annually, is expected to increase somewhat during the 1950-51 season to about 13,000 bales. The country is desirous of attaining self-sufficiency in the production of raw cotton as well as cotton cloth. To this end, arrangements are underway for a survey to be made of the cotton industry by a foreign expert. The primary obstacle in attaining this goal in the field of cotton textiles is the antiquated mill machinery, most of which was originally purchased secondhand.

GRAINS, GRAIN PRODUCTS AND FEEDS

U. S. RICE EXPORTS DECLINE

Exports of United States rice in April of 433,000 bags (100 pounds) were the smallest during the current marketing year, but were above shipments a year ago. Monthly exports in terms of milled rice during the season have been as follows (1,000 bags): August, 834; September, 1,626; October, 1,073; November, 819; December, 779; January, 680; February, 669; and March, 642. The principal countries of destination in April were Cuba, Greece, and Venezuela.

RICE: United States exports to specified countries,
April 1951, with comparisons 1/

Continent and country	: August-July 1937-38 to 1941-42 1,000 bags	: 1949-50 1,000 bags	: August-April 1949-50 1,000 bags	: 1950-51 1,000 bags	: April 1950 1,000 bags	: 1951 1,000 bags
Switzerland....:	41:	110:	74:	89:	3:	0
Austria.....:	<u>3/</u>	47:	47:	0:	0:	0
Greece.....:	64:	224:	114:	295:	1:	99
Belgium and Luxembourg...:	66:	277:	243:	162:	6:	<u>4/</u>
Other Europe...:	257:	49:	45:	11:	1:	<u>4/</u>
Total.....:	428:	707:	523:	557:	11:	99
Cuba.....:	2,750:	6,119:	4,555:	6,028:	218:	240
Canada.....:	194:	469:	403:	327:	21:	7
Venezuela.....:	20:	220:	168:	213:	20:	60
Br. W. Indies..:	<u>4/</u>	121:	116:	22:	<u>4/</u>	1
Philippines....:	<u>4/</u>	18:	18:	0:	0:	0
Indonesia.....:	<u>5/</u>	1,733:	1,732:	3:	0:	0
Japan.....:	<u>5/</u>	1,366:	439:	196:	1:	1
Other countries:	190:	467:	387:	209:	28:	25
Total.....:	3,582:	11,220:	8,341:	7,555:	299:	433

1/ Milled rice, including brown, broken, screenings and brewers' rice and rough rice converted to milled at 65 percent. 2/ Preliminary. 3/ Not separately classified. 4/ Less than 500 bags. 5/ If any, included in "other countries."

Bureau of the Census.

